United Nations S/2013/48

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2013

Original: English

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 7 January 2013 (S/2013/07) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 January 2013,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to report on his Good Offices in the next reporting period, and *echoing* the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Welcoming the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the leaders' joint statements including those of 23 May and 1 July 2008,

Recalling the importance attached by the international community to all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations, and *noting* that the move towards a more intensive phase of negotiations has not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions, *encouraging* the sides to resume the substantive negotiations on the core issues, and stressing that the status quo is unsustainable,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to stimulate progress during his meeting with the two leaders on 31 October 2011 and 23 January 2012, and expressing continued support for his efforts,

Noting the need to advance the consideration of and discussions on military confidence-building measures, *calling for* renewed efforts to implement all remaining confidence-building measures, and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

Reaffirming the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, and *encouraging* the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points,

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Convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, *urging* the two sides and their leaders to foster positive public rhetoric, and *encouraging* them clearly to explain the benefits of the settlement, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure it, to both communities well in advance of any eventual referenda,

Considering that undermining the United Nations credibility undermines the peace process itself,

Highlighting the importance of the supporting role of the international community, and in particular that of the parties concerned in taking practical steps towards helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and *urging* all sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far, or damage the goodwill on the island,

Recalling the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

Noting with regret that the sides are withholding access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone, and that demining in Cyprus must continue, noting the continued danger posed by mines in Cyprus, and *urging* rapid agreement on facilitating the recommencement of demining operations and clearance of the remaining minefields,

Highlighting the importance of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons, *urging* the opening up of access to all areas to allow the Committee to carry out their work, and *trusting* that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Agreeing that active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups, is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *recalling* that women play an important role in peace processes, *welcoming* all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events including, inter alia, on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and *urging* the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, *including* a review of UNFICYP when appropriate, and *noting* the importance of contingency planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations as appropriate for further adjustments to UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

Welcoming also the continued efforts of Alexander Downer as the Secretary-General's Special Advisor with a mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of fully fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, and the efforts of Lisa Buttenheim as the Secretary-General's Special Representative,

Echoing the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations, and *expressing* appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to UNFICYP,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Acknowledges* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, but notes that this has not been sufficient and has not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement, and urges the sides to continue their discussions to reach decisive progress on the core issues;

2. *Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/07);

3. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2026 (2011), and *calls upon* the two leaders to:

(a) Put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues;

(b) Continue to work with the Technical Committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots;

(c) Improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focussing public messages on convergences and the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages; and

(d) Increase the participation of civil society in the process as appropriate;

4. *Urges* the implementation of confidence-building measures, and *looks forward* to agreement on and implementation of further such steps, including military confidence building measures and the opening of other crossing points;

5. *Urges* all parties to be more forthcoming in accommodating the Committee for Missing Persons exhumation requirements by providing unrestricted access throughout the island, including in military areas in the north;

6. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

7. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 July 2013;

8. *Calls* on both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting UNFICYP's mandate, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

9. *Calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

10. *Calls* on both sides to allow access to deminers and to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, and *urges* both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution, including on contingency planning in relation to the settlement, by 10 July 2013 and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2013/49

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 23 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

It is with great regret that I convey to Your Excellency and, through you, to the esteemed members of the Security Council that at a time when the Government of the Sudan is demonstrating constructive political will through its engagement with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to finalize a negotiated settlement of the pending issues with the Government of South Sudan, including the disengagement of the latter from the rebel movements against the Sudan, the Government of the Republic of Uganda has continued its obstructive role with regard to the peace process in the Sudan.

In stark violation of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), the Government of Uganda hosted a meeting for an alliance of Sudanese opposition parties and armed rebel movements known as the Revolutionary Front in Kampala on 5 January 2013. The said participants adopted a document entitled "New Dawn", the gist of which is to overthrow the Government of the Sudan through military means.

Ironically, the Government of Uganda, by hosting such a meeting, has breached the position which was previously adopted by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region held in Kampala last year, which considered the rebel movements who issued the "New Dawn" document as destabilizing actors to peace and stability in the region.

While filing this complaint to the Security Council, we strongly urge the esteemed Council, in accordance with its principled position against toppling any Government through military means, to take urgent necessary measures to prevent Uganda from such acts and from interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan.

You are kindly requested to circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2013/50

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 24 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on 23 January 2013 with regard to Security Council resolution 2087 (2013) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Sin** Son Ho
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's successful launch of satellite "Kwangmyongsong 3-2" in December last year fully demonstrated its space science and technology and its overall national power. This is a stark fact favoured by the world and recognized even by hostile forces, including the United States.

In the wake of desperate efforts on the part of the United States and its followers to block the victorious advance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they cooked up a "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council on Tuesday in wanton violation of the inviolable sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States-sponsored "resolution" is run with hostile steps aiming at banning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's satellite launch for peaceful purposes and tightening "sanctions" against it to block its economic development and hamstring its effort for developing the economy and bolstering up defence capability.

The above-mentioned countries insist that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's satellite launch is problematic, asserting that "it uses ballistic missile technology", although they know better than any others about the fact that ballistic missile technology is the only means for launching satellites, and they launch satellites more than any others. This is self-deception and the height of double standards.

The essence of the matter is the brigandish logic of the United States that a satellite launch for peaceful purposes by a country which the United States antagonizes should not be allowed because any carrier rocket launched by it can be converted into a long-range ballistic missile threatening the United States.

The Security Council is a marionette of the United States. The Security Council "resolutions" adopted under the pretext of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's satellite launches are products of its blind pursuance of the hostile policy of the United States seeking the disarmament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the collapse of its social system in violation of universally accepted international law. Repeating wrongdoings without the courage or responsibility to rectify them is the despicable behaviour of cowards deceiving themselves and others. They are putting the peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the region at greater peril.

The present situation clearly proves that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should counter the United States hostile policy with strength, not with words, and that the road of independence and *Songun* chosen by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is entirely just.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Foreign Ministry declares as follows.

First, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea flatly rejects the unjust acts of the Security Council aimed at wantonly violating the sovereignty of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea and depriving it of the right to launch satellites for peaceful purposes.

The hostile forces are seriously mistaken if they think they can bring down the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with sanctions and pressure, and such an attempt will always bring them a disgraceful defeat.

The Security Council should apologize for its crime of seriously encroaching upon the independence of a sovereign State, following the United States policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in disregard of universally recognized international law, and repeal all the unreasonable "resolutions" at once.

Second, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to exercise its independent and legitimate right to launch satellites for peaceful purposes while abiding by universally recognized international law on the use of space for peaceful purposes.

Scientists and technicians of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will develop and launch many more application satellites, including communications satellites, and more powerful carrier rockets essential for building an economic giant in the same spirit and mettle as were displayed in the successful launching of the satellite "Kwangmyongsong 3-2".

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continuously launch satellites for peaceful purposes to conquer space and become a world-level power.

Third, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea drew a final conclusion that the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is impossible unless the denuclearization of the world is realized, as it has now become clear that the United States policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains unchanged.

The 19 September joint statement adopted at the six-party talks on the principle of respect for sovereignty and equality has now become defunct, and the prospects for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula have become gloomier, due to the United States hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has become ever more pronounced.

There may be talks for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the region in the future, but no talks for the denuclearization of the peninsula.

Fourth, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will take steps for physical counteraction to bolster the military capabilities for self-defence, including the nuclear deterrence, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to cope with the ever more undisguised moves of the United States to apply sanctions and pressure against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The revolutionary armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will reliably defend the security and sovereignty of the country and safeguard regional peace and stability with the might of *Songun*. They are full of the steadfast will to take a bold step to root out the source of provocations that the hostile forces seek to continue against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No force on Earth can block the progress of the great people proud of independence, powerful thanks to *Songun* politics and united closely on the basis of truth.

United Nations S/2013/51

Security Council

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15 January 2013

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Argentina on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 14 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations stating that Ms. María del Carmen Squeff has been appointed alternate representative of Argentina on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations A/ES-10/579–S/2013/52

General Assembly
Security Council

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28 January 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 24 January 2013 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am compelled to again draw your attention to the critical human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem — the territory that constitutes the State of Palestine — owing to ongoing illegal and brutal practices by Israel, the occupying Power. In tandem with its incessant violation of international humanitarian law, particularly through its insidious campaign of settlement colonization of the Palestinian land, Israel is systematically and grossly violating the human rights of the Palestinian people, in all aspects and on a daily basis.

In the recent period, excessive use of force and brutality by the Israeli occupying forces, such as the use of live ammunition, including against civilian protesters, has resulted in the deaths of several Palestinian civilians, including children, dozens of injuries and suffering for more Palestinian families. Here, we recall the necessity of ensuring the protection of civilian persons in armed conflict and we demand protection for the Palestinian people, whose well-being, safety and lives are under constant threat under Israeli occupation.

This week, the Hanash and Al-Amarin families from the Bethlehem area are mourning losses at the hands of the occupying Power. Saleh Al-Amarin, age 15, died yesterday after being shot in the head by the Israeli occupying forces on 18 January 2013 in Bethlehem when he and several other youths used stones to confront the occupying forces who had raided the area. Lubna Hanash, age 22, from Bethlehem, was murdered by the occupying forces yesterday, 23 January, as she walked with a friend near Al-Arroub College in an area near Al-Khalil. Lubna was shot in the head in broad daylight by Israeli soldiers who fired from a civilian car at her and the woman with whom she was walking, Suad Jaara, age 28. Suad was also shot but survived her injuries. Despite claims by the occupying Power, there were no incidents taking place at the time that this innocent woman's life was so brutally taken. Her killing, like the killing of so many other Palestinian civilians before her,

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is yet another tragic reflection of the widespread disregard for Palestinian life by the Israeli occupying forces, who routinely denigrate the humanity of, and callously brutalize, the Palestinian civilian population living under their occupation and subjugation.

In this regard, also yesterday, a 17-year-old boy, Adnan Hassan, was beaten and cursed at by Israeli soldiers at the Huwwara checkpoint south of Nablus. The boy, from the village of Kafr Qaddum, near Qalqilya, was yelled at by the soldiers as they beat him in retaliation, they said, for the weekly demonstrations that take place in his village against the Wall and the settlements. Such repugnant behaviour by the occupying forces, which is regrettably common, proves yet again the total lack of tolerance by Israel, the occupying Power, for any expressions of peaceful, non-violent protest and resistance to its illegal policies of aggression, colonization and oppression of the Palestinian people.

Further, in this connection I must also convey our serious concerns regarding the plight of the more than 4,500 Palestinian civilians who remain captive in Israeli jails and detention centres. These Palestinians, who include children and women, are being imprisoned in squalid conditions and subjected to all forms of physical and psychological mistreatment, including beatings, humiliation, forced interrogations, threats, sleep deprivation, solitary confinement and other forms of torture. Israel, the occupying Power, also continues its denial of proper medical care, denial of family visits for prisoners and denial of due process of law, as well as its arbitrary detention of hundreds of Palestinians without charge. In protest at such inhumane, illegal treatment by the occupying Power, many Palestinian prisoners and detainees have undertaken hunger strikes. We recall in this regard the massive hunger strike undertaken in the spring of last year.

Today, we draw attention to the grave condition of three prisoners on hunger strike whose well-being and very lives are at stake. Samer Al-Issawi, who has been on hunger strike for 182 days, is in critical condition and suffering from multiple health problems as he continues to protest against his unlawful detention without charge by Israel after his release as part of the prisoner exchange concluded in late 2011. Ayman Sharawna, who had previously undertaken a 162-day hunger strike that left him in a state of compromised health, has resumed his hunger strike, also in protest at his unlawful detention, after he was rearrested by the occupying Power soon after his release as part of the above-mentioned prisoner exchange. Also on hunger strike is Tareq Hussein Awad Qedan, who has been on strike for 52 days, demanding his release so that he can care for his ill son, 4-year-old Khalid, who is suffering from muscular dystrophy, for which lifesaving treatment is unavailable in Palestine, requiring him to travel abroad.

We call for international attention to the plight of these Palestinian prisoners and for pressure to be exerted on Israel, the occupying Power, to release them immediately for the sake of saving their lives and ending the suffering inflicted on them and their families. Moreover, we call for international attention to the plight of all Palestinians, including in particular hundreds of children, who continue to be imprisoned by Israel, the occupying Power. The international community, including all relevant organs of the United Nations, must demand that Israel respect international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in its treatment of all Palestinian prisoners and detainees and allow for international monitoring of their conditions. Moreover, we reiterate our call for the occupying Power to

immediately release all of our prisoners and detainees and to allow for their return to their families and reintegration into their communities.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 451 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 18 January 2013 (A/ES-10/578-S/2013/32), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations